

## SPORTS



As uncompromising struggle might be an apt description of the Tournament of Soviet Nations which is at present in progress. These photos were taken by our photographer Andrei Knyazov during the water polo and rowing tournament: the Moscow water polo team edged Azerbaijan 10-9, the women's kayak four in progress.



### TOURNAMENT PICKS UP SPEED

### CONGRESS DECIDED...

The next world skiing championship will be held in 1985 and every other year thereafter, is the decision of the Sydney congress of the International Ski Federation.

### NEW RECORD FOR GÖHR

M. Göhr, of the GDR, shaved 0.07 sec off her own 100 m world mark of 10.81 competing in an athletic meet in Berlin.

### ZICO TO QUIT BRAZIL

Flamengo beat Santos 3-1 in a replay (they lost the first 1-2) to win the Brazil championship. Flamengo, also known as the Zico club, have won their third title in the past four years.



On photo: Zico (light jersey) in action.

Specialists credit Zico or "White Pele" with securing in large measure these titles, what with his brilliant midfield techniques and play-making potential. He also stood out in the Spain world cup Brazil side.

Right after the championship the Flamengo management announced that next season Zico will most likely join the Italian Udinese club, with conclusive talks now under way.

Zico: I am 30 years old already, and 12 of them I gave to Flamengo. Last year's world cup showed that the Europeans play quality football and I would very much like to give it a try there.

Vladimir McMillin

Over 80,000,000 physical training and sport lovers of the country of all ages have already taken part in the mass starts of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, and they continue. Simultaneously the affairs are being joined by the best athletes of the Union republics, Moscow and Leningrad, who have begun competing for the medals of the final tournaments already in several sports, through the official opening of

### USSR-INDIA: A NEW STEP IN SPORTS COOPERATION

A protocol envisaging more sports contacts between the USSR and India was signed in Moscow by Marat Gramov, Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, and B. S. Mathur, Secretary for Sport Affairs at the Indian government.

The two sides stressed that the new protocol will be a new step helping promote bilateral cooperation.

This is my first time in the USSR, B. S. Mathur told a TASS correspondent, and our delegation was most welcome everywhere we visited. I was much impressed by the organization of mass physical training in the

the Tournament will take place on July 23 at the Lenin Central Olympic Stadium in Moscow.

Following competitions in the marathon, women's basketball and tennis where the champions and medalists have already been named, recently the kayak and volleyball tournaments got under way, and the first foreign guests have arrived in Moscow, too. Together with the Soviet women volleyball players the Tournament awards will be

contested by world vice-champions Peru, world ex-champions Cuba, European champions, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

A very important period has now come for the coaches of the first all-nation teams in various sports. In the finals they must see all the promising sportsmen, find candidates to the Olympic teams, test the experienced ones.

USSE, and your experience is of tremendous value for us. We are deeply grateful to the Soviet specialists who rendered our country invaluable help in the organization in Delhi of the 9th Asian Games, which enjoyed high sporting standards. I believe that the cooperation with Soviet sports organizations called for by the current protocol will give our sport a big boost.

The protocol envisages exchange of specialists in various sports, as well as joint training sessions. Soviet and Indian teams will attend various contests in both countries.

### MOTOR BALL: 12th CUP FOR USSR

The USSR beat West Germany 6-5 in Bonn to pick up their 12th European motor ball cup to date.

In the elimination games the winners successfully defeated France 2-0, Holland 9-3, and West Germany 3-1.

Throughout cup history the USSR held the title only twice. In 1972 and 1982, both times to France.

The USSR line-up featured players from Vladimir Metel-

lurg, Kovrov Kovrovets and Blato Avtomobilist.

Nearly all on the Soviet side took to the sport at the age of 17-18. Within the USSR's chief rivals France and West Germany are banking on motor cycle power, the USSR team drive the Kovrovets motor cycles, which have a better running gear — and the cycle affords drivers a better posture enabling them to kick the ball in most difficult situations.

### RALLY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Further stages have been held in the world and European motor rally championships, in which the USSR took part.

The Acropolis motor rally across Greece is the sixth stage of the world championship held this season for the 30th time, and was no easier than in the past years. The 2,284 km rough course across mountains and bad roads was covered only by 38 cars of the 119 starters. Three Soviet crews also had breakdowns and failed to come to the finish. But while this could be explained by bad servicing—they were accompanied by only one technical car, this cannot be said of the other teams.

Last year's Acropolis winner Michèle Mouton of France driving an Audi Quattro, failed to control her car soon after the start and overturned. Fini Hannu Mikkola, who led the championship standings until the latest stage, also dropped out because of a breakdown. Walter Röhrl of West Germany, who was breathing down his neck, won in a Lancia Rally in 11 hr 11 min 22 sec. His teammate Fini Markku also came seven minutes behind, and Stig Blomquist of Sweden was third in an Audi Quattro.

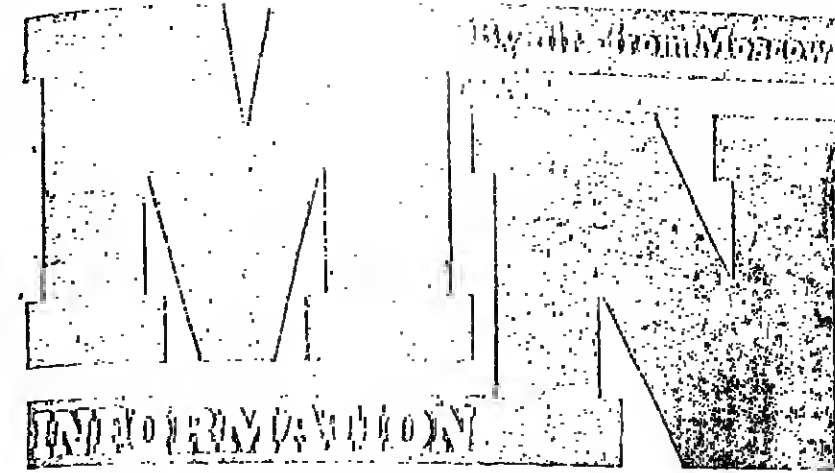
### Chess exam for Dibendu Barua

India's young international master Dibendu Barua has passed a trying exam at an international tournament in Frunze, capital of Soviet Kirghizia. He totalled six points in competition with 15 other entrants, seven grandmasters among them. Though failing to come at the top of the standings he will be satisfied, getting a good season in chess from not a Soviet grandmaster like award winner Sergei Dolmatov (11.5), Yevgeny Vasyukov (10.5) and Vitaly Tsashkovsky (9.5), as well as grandmasters Pyotr Volkov of Bulgaria and Istvan Csom of Hungary.

Specialists singled out Barua's tenacity, tenacity and the uncompromising spirit; undoubtedly the Frunze tournament gave him valuable experience and fresh chess knowledge for future successes.

Barua's participation in the tournament will promote Soviet-Indian chess contacts. Earlier the Kadikar sisters from Bombay played in the world-title international in Tbilisi and Soviet grandmasters visited India.

Viktor BARKIN chess observer



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## Yuri ANDROPOV ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET

Such was the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Session

Nominate him for the post, Konstantin Chernenko, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the purposeful, energetic and vigorous work at Yuri Andropov as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, his business and personal qualities, experience and political wisdom have won him the general respect, trust and sympathy of the Party and people. In him the Soviet Communists, all working people and our foreign friends have an outstanding leader of the Leninist east.

Yuri Andropov's work in inseparably linked with the firm and consistent line of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The aim is to improve the international situation, reverse the situation back to détente, and avert thermonuclear disaster. Yuri Andropov authoritatively represents this line in world politics, he stressed.

The deputies unanimously adopted the decree making Yuri Andropov President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his reply, Yuri Andropov said: Let me express my heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to you for the great trust you have placed in me by electing me President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

I take the trust you have shown in me as a member of our Leninist Communist Party,



In whose ranks I have been for over 40 years now and whose ideal command, my absolute loyalty.

Let me assure you that in my capacity as President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet I will do my best and give all of my knowledge and experience to vindicate the great trust you have placed in me.

### SOVIET-AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS ON NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

In Moscow, another round has been held in the consultations on matters pertaining to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. During the consultations, on exchange of opinion took place on different aspects of the problems involved in the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons. From the Soviet side, the consultations were attended by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of the Atomic Energy A. Petrosyan, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador V. Peltovskiy, and from the American side — by Ambassador-at-large R. Kennedy, Ambassador in the Soviet Union A. Hartman, and also by responsible officials of the relevant departments from both countries.

### FACTS and EVENTS

According to the information of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there were 2,029,000 unemployed in France at the end of May. Compared with the previous month, the figure is an increase of 1.3 per cent.

## END THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

The USSR Supreme Soviet has asked the Soviet Government to address the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, and the People's Republic of China with a proposal for all the nuclear powers to freeze simultaneously all nuclear weapons of their disposal both qualitatively and quantitatively.

This message is contained in the Decision adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

Such a freeze, the document notes, could first come into effect between the Soviet Union and the United States of America of a mutually agreed date, with a view that other nuclear powers would follow suit. The USSR Supreme Soviet completely and unreservedly approves of the activities of the Soviet Government in translating into practice the Lenin course in foreign policy which is pursued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state.

## Andrei GROMYKO: NUCLEAR WAR MEANS MADNESS AND CRIME

The Soviet Union rejects the very idea of nuclear war as being mad and considers calls for it criminal. We proceed from the assumption that everything possible should be done in order that nuclear weapons never be used. This is the conviction of the Soviet leadership, of our entire Party, and of all the Soviet people.

This was declared by the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Andrei Gromyko, at the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He made a report on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

### HIGHEST NEGOTIATIONS — THE MAIN CONDITION

Today, Andrei Gromyko said, the Soviet initiatives and suggestions make up a comprehensive programme of measures from separate steps in the field of arms control to the general and complete disarmament, including a complete prohibition of nuclear arms and their destruction.

The USSR has often declared, and does so once again, that to the present situation it is senseless for anyone to count on obtaining military superiority. It has not striven for this, nor is it striving for this now. We also do not recognize someone else's right to military superiority.

It should be clear for responsible people, and even more so for those of the helm of state policy, that there is no reasonable path but one looking for and finding mutually acceptable solutions. This is the only reliable way.

The chief condition consists in conducting honest negotiations, without trying to outwit the partner or trying to trade deceit for truth and vice versa. The agreements should rest on the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union will not give up this principle. It would be good if the people in Washington would realize this.

### IT IS STILL NOT TOO LATE

It is becoming ever more clear, said the minister, that the present US administration is set upon a course of not reaching agreements but of implementing its strategic aim: to build up programmes a course of developing medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This line is also manifest both in the declaration adopted into this May at the Williamsburg conference and in the communiqué of the recently closed NATO Council.

Security interests of the USSR and its allies compel us to take a stand. The Soviet government warned in its declaration of May 28, reply measures towards the strengthening of its defence capability. But they are forced measures. Their sole aim consists in not allowing the present balance of power to be upset.

It is not too late to stop the dangerous development of the international situation. If the USA and its NATO allies respond to the constructive proposals put forward by the USSR.

For a minimal starting point, it would be reasonable to agree to halt further accumulation of nuclear weapons, by freezing

(Continued on page 2)

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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The USSR Supreme Soviet meets in session. Andrei Gromyko makes his report. Photo by Boris Kaulbach



## Andrei GROMYKO: NUCLEAR WAR MEANS MADNESS AND CRIME

(Continued from page 1)

qualitatively and quantitatively the sides' nuclear arsenals. This step, easily realizable in general, and efficient at the same time, would create more favourable conditions for holding the talks, too.

### THE NO. 1 TASK

Andrei Gromyko said that the Soviet Union considers that tripartite talks with the USA and Britain on the elaboration of a corresponding treaty should be resumed.

It would be appropriate to mention in this regard the Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on the nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes which have not yet become effective. We express the hope that the attitude of the Washington administration will be corrected and the agreements will become operative.

The Soviet Union considers that measures should be taken to avoid a development of the arms race along new lines. We have suggested to the US government: let Soviet and American scientists, experts in the field, discuss the possible consequences of creating a wide-scale antimissile system. The US administration has given no answer so far.

The number one task consists in concluding an international treaty on non-deployment of any type of weapons in outer space. The Soviet Union has suggested this. We are prepared to go further—to agree on banning altogether the use of force both in outer space and from outer space towards the earth.

### THE NECESSARY RESTRAINT

Being a consistent advocate of excluding chemical weapons from the arsenals of states, the USSR has introduced concrete suggestions. It would be useful to take parallel steps towards the same aim within the limits of the European continent. The Warsaw Treaty countries suggest freezing Europe completely from chemical weapons.

The realities of the present international situation, stressed Andrei Gromyko, demand particular restraint not only in the field of armaments and military policy, but also in all spheres of relations among states, and primarily — when the interests of the countries with different social systems are affected.

Neither one nor the other group of countries, not the world of large for that matter, profit when antagonism is artificially heated up between them, various provocations or unguaranteed devices are resorted to, when mistrust and suspicion are sown or when they do not consider it necessary to observe even a minimum of common sense in interstate relations.

Andrei Gromyko has analyzed the Soviet Union's relations with other countries. He noted among other things that friendly relations to the USSR to such a large country as India, whose cooperation with it being beneficial for the stability in Asia, and for world peace. Both parties treasure this.

Andrei Gromyko also emphasized that the Soviet Union sees as its international duty its support for the liberation movements of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples, and the struggle for stronger independence and sovereignty of the countries in these regions of the world.



Outer space—Washington-style.

Drawing by D. Telnovskiy

## YASSIR ARAFAT ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

Kuwait. Palestine leader Yasser Arafat has made a tour of several Arab nations discussing with their leaders the volatile situation in Lebanon and the Middle East in general, which resulted from the Israeli military build-up there.

Summing up the tour, Arafat told Arab newsmen that Israeli had massed up five divisions in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley. Given that the Palestinian military units are in combat readiness to resist any armed provocations. The PLO, he continued, gives

active support to the Lebanese patriots who are bravely resisting the Israeli occupation forces.

He further stressed that the PLO is facing embittered circles, reaction and Zionism, which have particularly escalated since Israel invaded Lebanon. He stressed the need for the unity of the Palestine ranks, noting that differences on some individual issues in the PLO organization have now been overcome.

## DOLLARS FOR THE PERSHINGs

Washington. Under strong pressure from the White House, the House of Representatives of the US Congress has voted in favour of allocating 432.8 million dollars to the Pentagon as part of the 1984 military budget for the production of the Pershing-2 missile. The United States plans to start the deployment of this type of missile in Western Europe next December. Congressman Ronald Dellums, who has tabled an amendment on a complete withdrawal of money from the production of the Pershing-2, has stressed that this type of missile is designed for offensive use, and that the Soviet Union will have to take actions in response to their deployment.

Dellums pointed out that the atting of the Pershing-2 in Western Europe will lead to worsening in relations between the United States and its allies, as these countries have wide-ranging opposition to the Washington's perilous plans.

## TENSE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

New York. The United Nations Security Council has taken a decision to extend the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus by another six months. The task of these forces are to make every effort to prevent clashes and to restore maintenance of law and order on the island.

The resolution taken by the Security Council points out that the need to extend the mandate of the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus has been required by the continuing tense situation on the island. At the same time, the resolution notes with satisfaction the resumption of the inter-communal talks in Cyprus.

## PAUL JOHN II COMES TO POLAND

Wroclaw. The head of the Roman Catholic Church John Paul II arrived in Poland on June 16 at the invitation of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish Episcopate.

The PAP news agency reports that the visit is religious in character.

## JUNTA RECEIVES A TELLING BLOW

Santiago de Chile. Strikes at mines, ports, construction sites, transport, service industries and by government employees, as well as mass demonstrations and rallies in the major Chilean cities marked June 14—the national day of protest against the anti-popular policy of the Pinochet military-fascist regime.

This capital of Santiago was the site of the most powerful demonstrations by the working people and students. The demonstrators demanded that the government should implement radical political and socio-economic changes. In the political sphere they demand, among other things, to put an end to mass reprisals and the bloody terror.

Police and military units met the demonstrators with repression, using firearms, batons, tear gas and trained dogs. It is reported that a 14-year-old teenager and a 20-year-old youth have been killed and several hundred arrested. This one more mass action by the Chileans represents a telling blow on Pinochet's military-fascist dictatorship, said R. Seguel, chairman of the national governing council of the working people of Chile.



"No to NATO missiles", "End the arms race", "North of Europe should be a nuclear-free zone!" are the slogans of the anti-war demonstration in Copenhagen. The photo shows a demonstration to Copenhagen.

Photo TASS

## FACTS and EVENTS

© The French Armed Forces are holding major manoeuvres on the small Mayotte island in the Comore Archipelago off the East coast of Africa. Taking part are the Navy, Air Force, Army units and gendarmerie. The aim of these exercises, the France Press news agency notes, is to exercise the mobility of the French Armed Forces deployed in the Indian Ocean area and to

demonstrate Paris' resolve to continue "to ensure the security of Mayotte."

© Legal proceedings have been started in Barcelona against 70 policemen, the city deputy police chief Lieutenant Colonel Antoni Gelsa Santos included. They are charged with charges of blackmail and extortion. The police, who organized themselves into a regular mafia in the city, used blackmail and threats to make the owners of bars, discos and similar outlets cough up vast sums of money.

## PEOPLE

In two years the American William Kohn, made several thrilling trips. He visited London, Honolulu, Johannesburg, Hong Kong, Rotherham, and elsewhere, to tell the truth, this lover of travel flew by the airless of Pan American, thus saving about 40,000 dollars. Sometimes he bought tickets with a discount as did the staff members of the company. But most often he paid on the uniform of a maintenance man and then travelled free of charge. In that case William had to work hard on board the liner, helping the crew. This allowed travelling without a ticket and his work splendidly. And this is what lured him. Pan American Airways began recruiting letters in which passengers noted the

faultless fulfillment of the duties by William Kohn. The management of the air company decided to officially thank the efficient steward. But it turned out that his name was not on the list of the staff, the company appealed to the court. The former "steward" did not dispute any of the 38 cases of theft (actually he violated the Federal law on air conveyances) and swindled. The court sentenced Kohn to seven years (conditionally), as well as to a fine of 25,000 dollars.

The air company demanded from the sorry traveler the fulfillment of one indispensable condition to share with no one the accumulated "experience". William Kohn is not allowed to write memoirs, give interviews, address an audience, or work on the script of plays and films.

## Reagan's 'Watergate'?

New York. The American press has been running information which further illustrates the unseemly methods used by the rivalling US political parties trying to secure their victory at any cost in the forthcoming presidential elections. It has been reported that important documents were stolen from the White House just before the debate held several days before the 1980 elections between the Democrat J. Carter and the Republican R. Reagan. The documents determined the line of action to be followed during the planned TV debate by the then President J. Carter as well as his key positions on

matters which were expected to come up.

The present host of the White House made a good use of the information which fell into the hands of his advisers. As a result, as was shown by the public opinion polls run immediately after the debate by the ABC TV company together with the American Telephone and Telegraph corporation, this gave him the favour of 67 per cent of the TV viewers.

Some of the former Carter aides said upon learning about his dirty devices that they "desecrated" and "honed" a person which had been created around him.

## ARREST ORDERS BY BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

Lima. The Bolivian government has ordered the arrest of former president General Garcia Meza and his 29 supporters charged with economic crimes and corruption. Simultaneously a Legal Commission of the Congress Chamber of Deputies is looking into documents disclosing the active role of the Meza regime in the drug trade. The Meza regime, said Luis Arce Gomez, took in drug trafficking.

Most of the military now being brought to justice, including ex-president and colonel Arce Gomez, are hiding in Argentina. Arce Gomez was recently arrested by the local authorities following an official demand for his extradition from the US Department of State. The flight had been made on a close link with the American mafia in Florida where he had shipped "large" batches of cocaine.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### ADDRESS UNKNOWN

The efforts taken by the US postal service to protect President Reagan from the Soviet peace champions are discussed in PRAVDA by Yuri Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

He received a letter from the office of Sovietokaya Gaven in the Far East. In it, schoolgirl Tatyana Ponomareva wrote that the message she had sent to Ronald Reagan had never reached the American president. Her letter, addressed, "President Reagan, the White House, Washington, the United States" had been returned to her by the US postal service with a stamp, "Returned to Sender. Address Unknown".

What can you say about this incident that occurred to the young Soviet peace champion in a serious conversation no one will ever believe that the American postal services have no idea who President Reagan is or that they do not know his address. The thing probably is that the growing flow of letters addressed to President Reagan with protests against his dangerous policies disturbs the residents of the White House. Therefore, the postal services are inventing all sorts of ridiculous stratagems to protect these residents from protests, writes Zhukov.

### THE BANNING OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS: TWO APPROACHES

In the spring of 1983 the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, which is charged to hold negotiations on the banning of chemical weapons actually started a detailed examination of the attitudes of the future international convention, writes S. Borisov in IZVESTIA.

The draft "Basic provisions of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction" advanced by the Soviet Union at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament, is lying on the table of the Geneva talks, writes the author. The document maps out ways of generally acceptable solutions for the whole complex of problems under review of the negotiations.

What is in the way of negotiations, why has not the agreement on the banning and destroying of chemical weapons become a reality up to this day? The only reason is that the USA and its closest allies lack the properness for reaching an understanding, it is stressed in the article.

### WEST GERMANY: SURVEILLANCE AND SHADOWING

The West German special services have enquired their citizens with the tenacious tentacles of mass surveillance and shadowing, writes S. Frolov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The Federal Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution took under its "tentacles" state institutions, progressive organizations and movements, all the civil population of the country. The Federal Intelligence Service (BND) is "keeping an eye" on foreigners and the FRG citizens who travel to the socialist and developing countries. The Military Intelligence Service, above all, in the military and military-industrial sphere.

In the organization of general surveillance and shadowing, in revealing "unreliable persons" the special services have borrowed a great deal from the arsenals of Hitlerite secret services, writes the author. Modern political "detectives" of the FRG are also not inattentive to the opening of mail. The BND agents only annually open about 1.6 million items of mail, reads the article.

### PETER USTINOV: 'I AM NOT SCARED OF MY RUSSIA'

V. Chukseyev, TASS correspondent in London, acquaints the readers of SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA with the book "My Russia" by Peter Ustinov, well-known British actor, film director and writer. In which, on the basis of historic facts, the author confirms the Soviet Union's sincerity to preserve world peace.

The passages from this book quoted by the paper mention the attack of Napoleon on Russia, the Crimean war that broke out 40 years later, the First World War in another 20 years, then the intervention of America, and Nazi aggression. The Soviet Union and Russia have never been in the past a source of "military threat and aggression", writes P. Ustinov.

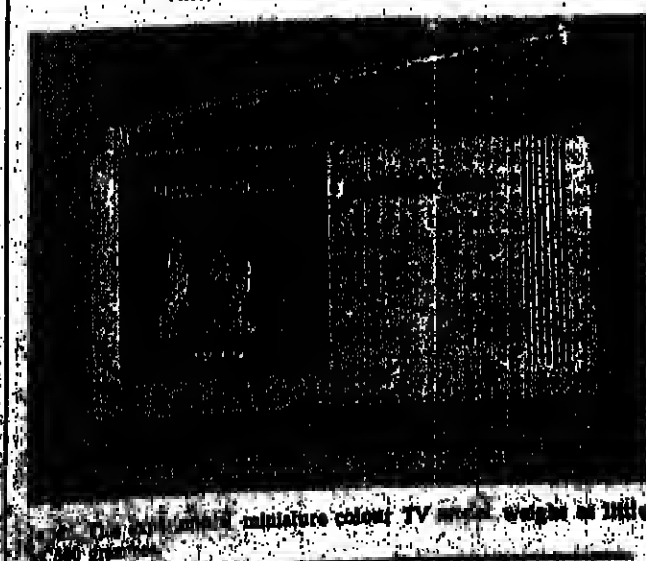
"I want to repair", the paper quotes P. Ustinov, "I don't feel scared of my Russia. This is a country with grim history, with agonizing history of survival. I don't believe in the superiority of peoples, and still less in their collectiveness. Russians are people like others, with their merits and demerits, and the world would impoverish without them...".

There are much more arguments in favour of the sincerity of the Russians who declare their striving for peace. This can be proved in solemn silence by the choir of the innumerable fallen heroes.



San Diego, USA. Saso is the name of the third Californian condor who has survived in captivity. The photo was made at the San Diego zoo upon after it has hatched, weighing 281 grams.

Photo AP-TASS



## OF INTEREST

### Which key to the door?

98-year-old Spanish Sultan Ferdinand claims the invention of a wonder door lock, which would obey any one except its owner. It is loaded with the most complex electronics and has a stack of figure combinations of 4,000,000. One would need 138 years of incessant work to try them out all.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

## ASIA AND AFRICA IN THE PLANS OF NUCLEAR ADVENTURERS

In everyday life one comes across boilies who, starting up this brawl, prefer dozing blows from behind the back of a stranger and hide there from retribution. It looks as if in American versions of a nuclear war against the Soviet Union a similar "victim of redemption" is foreseen.

Europe, where it is planned to deploy additionally American missiles aimed at the USSR, is preparing to play this role. And the number of missiles will be too big that in case of a reciprocal equivalent exchange of strikes hardly will anything remain from the countries where these missiles are supposedly to be deployed.

According to the latest developments attempts are being made to turn the inhabitants of the African and Asian continents, lying on the boundary of the Indian and Pacific oceans, into the "hostages" of US missile and nuclear plans.

In what way this can be done. More than 30 US warships are permanently based in the Indian Ocean. These include aircraft-carriers with planes carrying nuclear weapons.

On board, nuclear submarines. Based on American ships in the Persian Gulf are minimum 80 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. They are also based on those 20 ships of the USA and its NATO allies which are cruising in the Southern Mediterranean off the shores of North Africa, an aircraft-carriers of the US Pacific and Atlantic Fleets cruising off the shores of Asia and Africa.

All this armada is in need of means of delivery. Therefore more than 1,600 nuclear warheads have been delivered to the US military bases in Asia and close to its borders today their number in the region comes up to 30 not counting those which are included in the combat nuclei of the ships and submarines. Besides, 23 military facilities on the African continent and the adjoining islands have been turned into centres of storing and transporting American nuclear weapons.

But Washington regards this too as insufficient. It intends to spend 43,000 million dollars in the next five years for the expansion and modernization of its military bases in the Indian

Ocean area (including the bases in Australia, on the Philippines and in the Persian Gulf), and for the construction of new ones. [This is, incidentally, ten times more than the annual sum of the US "development aid" to the entire "third world".]

New bases are now being built at least in 10 countries of Asia and Africa, which agreed to place of the disposal of the US Army their ports and airfields. Officially, they are meant for deploying, in crisis situations, the American Rapid Deployment Force. But this force must act using conventional as well as nuclear armaments. Both must be at hand, they allege. And this is a direct way of turning over new Asian and African states into American nuclear arms depots.

What does it hold out to such countries? There is double danger for them and their neighbours. Firstly, as is generally known, Washington admits the use of mass destruction weapons, including nuclear arms, in the regions of developing countries to overcome the situation "threatening US interests". The stores of such weapons are be-

ing built, to some extent, for this purpose in immediate proximity to the likely places of its application. It is also planned to direct a part of Euro-missiles at the Asian and African countries.

Secondly, under the plans of the US military headquarters the Soviet Union remains the main target of American nuclear weapons, no matter where they are deployed. Washington expects that the retaliatory strikes will be directed primarily at this district and countries from where the nuclear charges of the "first strike" are launched and where they are stored for subsequent strikes. These districts and countries must serve as a "shield" for the USA itself.

Therefore, in their strategic doctrines the initial outbreak of a nuclear war is usually connected, apart from Europe, with one of the regions of the "third world", most often with the Indian Ocean. Besides, many Afro-Asian states are regarded as immediate "advanced lines" from which the US soldiers intend to start its nuclear operations against the USSR or the countries in these regions, which are not to the liking of Washington.

As we see, these plans are very dangerous. Only the complete banning of nuclear weapons can prevent their implementation. And to start with—it is necessary to turn the Indian Ocean, the Asian and African continents into nuclear-free zones. And this what their inhabitants are seeking, and what the Soviet Union and other socialist and peace-loving countries are invariably working for.





## Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST 250 MILLION TONNES OF STEEL HAVE BEEN PRODUCED AT THE KUZNETSK COAL-INDUSTRIAL AREA IN SIBERIA SINCE THE FIRST STEEL MILL AGGREGATES WENT INTO OPERATION THERE. At present, more than 12 million tonnes of steel and almost nine million tonnes of rolled products are produced in the area.

● A LITERARY FESTIVAL HAS BEEN HELD IN THE TAMBOV REGION DEDICATED TO YEGHENY BARATYNSKY, THE OUTSTANDING RUSSIAN POET AND A CONTEMPORARY OF PUSHKIN. Admirers of his poetry from many towns and villages of the region gathered together for a picnic and a picnic outside the village of Solovka, on the site formerly occupied by the house where Baratynsky was born.

● THE SUMMER TOURIST SEASON HAS STARTED IN THE "SWITZERLAND ON THE DON" IN THE UKRAINE. AS THESE PICTURESCAPE PLACES WERE DESCRIBED BY THE RUSSIAN WRITER ANTON CHEKHOV. The sanatoria, tourist camps and boarding houses and rest homes amidst the pine forests here and century-old forests will accommodate more than 100,000 inhabitants of the mining zone.

● LITHUANIA'S OLDEST DENIZHUAJAS MAZEKA IS 120 YEARS OLD. He is one of the five hundred people in this Baltic republic who have stepped over the threshold of being one hundred. During the Soviet years, the average lifespan in Lithuania has increased by more than 20 years, and now stands at 73. The medical profession believes that an important factor in this increase has been played by the considerable improvement in the people's living standards, conditions of work and commonly accessible medical service.

## GOETHE IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

"Faust", by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe has been translated into Kazakh for the first time. The translator is Medkhal Kurmanov (in the photo).

Having graduated from the Institute of Foreign Languages in Alma-Ata (the capital of the Kazakh SSR), Medkhal Kurmanov then left for classical German literature and the problems of its translation into Kazakh. This grandson of a peasant from the western spurs of the Dzungarian Alatau has become a candidate of sciences in philology for his work.

That was when the young scholar started to translate "Faust". It took him about twenty years. For a better understanding of Goethe's poetry he went to Wilmers, Leipzig and other places where the great German poet lived and worked.

The 44-year-old scholar has planned a lot of work for the future: he wants to translate into Kazakh Thomas Mann's novel, "Doctor Faustus". This book will add to the stock of the Kazakh translation from German which numbers over 50 books over the post-war period.



## TOWARDS THE CHUKOTKA SHORES

A container marine line linking Magadan with the ports in Eastern Chukotka, has gone into operation. A container carrier, "Makhank Zheltovsky", has set out from the Bay of Nagayev in the port of Provideniya on the first Arctic journey of the year. It is carrying thousands of tonnes of manufactured goods and food for coastal villages, mining settlements, prospecting parties and for the reindeer breeding state farms of the Chukotka National Area.

The opening of container marine lines between Magadan and the Chukotka ports of Provideniya, Igarka, Anadyr, and Pevek became possible with the commissioning of a container terminal in the Bay of Nagayev. Tens of ships cruise between Magadan and the

## TOWARDS THE CHUKOTKA SHORES

Far Eastern ports are handled by this berth. It is three to four times quicker to unload a container ship at an ordinary berth.

## TREES PROTECT FIELDS

Moldavian plantations will now be reliably protected from winds and dust storms by new forest belts. Having extended their length by a further 500 kilometres, Moldavian forestry experts have completed their spring planting on many collective and state farms. The total area covered by trees in this republic now exceeds 80 thousand hectares.

The forests largely consist of walnut trees, fruit bushes. In some places, like the collective farms in the Lazovsky district the fields are protected by pines and

In the Bay of Nagayev, a specialized berth for ra-ra ships has been commissioned, the first in the north-east of the country, which will help Northerners cope with the growing flow of cargo.

## TREES PROTECT FIELDS

ilic trees. In the Dniestrside area evenings of poplars and white acacia have been planted around the orchards. Many farms plant oaks, damson trees and spring cherries, or maples, ash trees, raspberry and black currant bushes along the borders of their fields.

These combinations of trees and bushes make the forest belts look attractive, protect the soil from erosion, and increase crop yields and the quality of the wheat, beet root and sunflower seeds.

## Under a renovation programme

The Zhenov Azovstal metallurgical works, the biggest enterprise of this kind in the Donbass, the Ukrainian SSR, is boosting the productivity of existing facilities as the sixth blast furnace has come into operation after it went through major repairs.

The furnace is now much easier to operate. The reduction processes have been shortened 1.5-fold due to the increased durability of the heat-resistant troughs carrying liquid cast iron. The furnace control centre has been equipped with the latest automatic and telemechanic instruments.

The furnace renovation has completed the transfer of all the Azovstal units to the advanced evaporation cooling technique. Its use as well as the use of a protective steel covering for the furnace has extended their mean time between repairs by one year, which is equivalent to an additional production of over 1,000,000 tonnes of cast iron.

## CORROSION INHIBITORS TO PROTECT FACILITIES IN SIBERIA

The first enterprise to produce corrosion inhibitors for the Soviet oil industry has been commissioned in the city of Almaty.

This is a major event for the oil workers of the Tatars, an Autonomous Republic in the middle reaches of the Volga River in the Russian Federation. They were among the first in this country to have increased the extraction of oil by pumping water into the oil layer and separating it from the oil after it was extracted. They were also the first to face the corrosion problem when pumping away this water as a side-product.

Added into water, the inhibitors neutralize the action of the corrosive substances it

## Places to visit

## OLD TALLINN



Tallinn, the present capital of Estonia, was first mentioned in chronicles to 1154. But it has preserved its formidable features, its landscape. Between the sharp-pointed roofs of the houses and churches meanders the old Pikk Street, iron-paved, dark, low windows, and creaking overhead is the gilded tinsel of bread.

By shouldering your way along this narrow street where it seems the houses have grown together you enter a square and see the imposing building of the Town Hall with an open-work tower. Under its vaults the past of Tallinn slumbers to

paintings, old parchments, oak furniture, silver vessels, Flemish tapestries, bunches of arms and keys to the city.

For the preservation of its architectural heritage the city was awarded the Gold medal of Europe.

The old city is less than one per cent of the present territory of Tallinn. It houses the government, over half the ministries, and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences. Museums, theatres, shops and restaurants are also housed in the 12th-13th century buildings, equipped, naturally, with the most modern comforts.



## USSR'S BIG AUDIENCES

Statistics show that the Soviet Union leads the world in the sizes of theatre, cinema and circus audiences.

What are the figures supporting this fact? In this country there are six hundred and eleven professional theatres (including 180 theatres for children and teenagers) which give about 280,000 performances for one audience

of over 280,000,000. All the theatres are state-financed which allows them to concentrate on artistic problems alone and not worry about profits. By the way, the theatre ticket prices to the USSR are the lowest in the world.

Here is how the Soviet cinema industry looks to statistics: 38 cinema studios in all the constituent republics and 153

thousand cinema houses mean about 16 cinema visits per average Soviet citizen (besides the TV competition) per annum. As to the Soviet circus art which is famous in many countries the USSR has over 102 circuses. More than 70 million visit the circus every year.

## MOSCOW METRO GATHERS SPEED

The famous Metro in Moscow is known as one of the most convenient and nice-looking transit systems in the world. The main task of an underground railway in a big city like Moscow with its eight and a half million people is to bring passengers to their places of destination very quickly.

Being the fourth longest in the world, the Moscow Metro is so undoubted winner to the number of passengers it carries, as its services are used by 2.3 thousand million people a year, which is equal to practically half of the entire population of the globe. This figure is about two times higher than the number of passengers carried by underground systems in such cities as Tokyo, Paris or New York.

And yet, the Moscow underground faces the problem of how to increase its carrying capacity, as it has to carry nearly a million and a half passengers during the morning rush hour. To speed up the passage of trains along one of the most crowded lines, an automatic train monitoring system has been introduced. It has made it possible to dispatch 45 pairs of trains every hour.

## Science and technology

## MACHINE

## MAKES PICTURES

A building which is as yet to be erected can now be seen without even making its model. This has become possible thanks to a computer and display unit invented by the researchers from the Yerevan Polytechnic Institute.

The ability to "draw" the building projecting from its devised dimensions is quite up to any computer.

## NUCLEAR ENERGY

## TO HEAT SOVIET CITIES

There are two nuclear power stations under construction in two large industrial cities of the USSR (Voronezh and Gorky) which will produce heat energy, not electricity. Besides these, near the Black Sea port of Odessa a combined station is being built to produce both electricity and heat energy. Why do they have to use nuclear energy for heating?

To answer this question one has to imagine how much energy is consumed for the heating of houses and industrial enterprises. It turns out this is 1.5 times more than the summary capacity of all the electric power stations by the end of the current century heat production in the Soviet Union should reach 6,000 million gigacalories. To produce them about 600 to 700 million tonnes of oil would have to be burnt. But, as is well known, oil is needed for many other purposes, too, and its resources on this planet are fast being exhausted.

So nuclear energy will help save the traditional fuels

## WONDERS OF HOLOGRAPHY

A team of staff members of the State Optical Institute in Leningrad, headed by Yuri Denisyuk, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is working efficiently on the improvement of the method of obtaining hologrammes (three-dimensional images), which holds out new prospects to various spheres of human activity.

Many people already know what holography is. The peculiarity of a holographic image, is that it is obtained by the following scheme, a laser beam, the object of photography and a plate with photoemulsion.

Yuri Denisyuk is the author of the method of obtaining three-dimensional hologrammes. The colour images obtained for the first time in the world, by his method, create a complete illusion of the existence of the article which can be examined "in depth" from different sides.

The investigations of Leonid grad scientists turned into a major trend in the Institute's activity and attracted the attention of scientists from other countries.



Photo TASS

## VIEWPOINT

## ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE USSR

Yelena PERCHENOK

The socialists call the pension period the third age in the life of man. There are many elderly people in the USSR. According to statistics, 35 million people, or every eighth resident of this country, receive pension in their old age.

The conditions for drawing a pension for every Soviet citizen, regardless of where he or she works, are utterly simple. It is necessary for this person to reach an age of retirement and have worked a minimum number of years of employment, which has been established at 20 years for women and at 25 years for men. Taking into account that there has been no unemployment in this country for more than fifty years, it is easy to achieve this length of employment.

As to the age at retirement, it is 60 years for men and 55 years for women. Some welcome the working people, engaged, for instance, in arduous jobs harmful for health, as well as mothers of many children have a right to retire on a pension five to ten years earlier.

The age of retirement in this country is much lower than in other countries in the world. Let me remind you by way of comparison that in the United States, the FRG, and Sweden, the age limits for obtaining a complete pension are 62-65 years, both for men and for women. In a number of countries, the retirement age is even higher. In Denmark and Norway, it is 67. The principle adopted in the Soviet Union is quite different. The pension for old age is a remuneration for what has been done, a recognition of the merits to society. Therefore, the working people are free from payment of any pension contributions, and the pension is a tax-exempt. The right for material resources in old age is guaranteed to Soviet citizens by Article 43 of the USSR Constitution and is effected from the government and public funds.

What are the sizes of the pension? They usually make up between 50 and 100 per cent of the previous earnings. I will add that practically for decades the unchanging index of prices for the main goods and services, and the low rate of inflation the pensioners sufficiently high living standards, and the old age does not scare people with poverty.

The elderly people, for instance, are to a particular need for medical aid. Like all Soviet citizens, they receive this aid free of charge.

The social programme for the development over the 10th provides for a further perfection of all the forms of social insurance, including pensions. The realization of this programme has already begun. Increases have been made in the minimum sizes of the pensions according to age, and in the average size since January 1983 substantial additions to their pensions have been received by hundreds of workers and employees, who have worked at one enterprise for 20 years and women with children for 20 years. The size of their pension, if it was assigned at its maximum level, has been increased by another 10 per cent.

All in all, in the years of the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85), improvements will be made in the material position of 14 million pensioners.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## CULTURAL BRIDGE BETWEEN USSR PEOPLES

In the Soviet Union which is noted for its multinational population the number of people who study the Russian language grows every year. Over the 1970s the number of non-Russians with a free command of Russian has reached 61.3 million, or about one-half of the entire non-Russian population. Besides, 13 million non-Russians said Russian was their native tongue in 1970, while in 1979 the number grew to 16.3 million. Altogether, 62 per cent of the non-Russian Soviet citizens have a free command of the language now. This figure is cited by PRAVDA.

The Russian language, stresses the paper, has not only become the chief means of scientific and technological exchange between the Soviet peoples, but also the basic mediator for cultural intercourse among them. Languages influencing one another contribute to their enrichment and development. The works of such authors writing in Russian as the Kirghiz Chinghiz Aitmatov, the Abkhaz Georgi Guliyev, the Azerbaijan Chinghiz Guseinov, the Uzbek Roim Parkhadi, the Kazakh Oshoev Sulaimenov, the Chukchi Yuri Rylyshev, of many representatives of the peoples of Siberia, the North and the Far East only contribute to the single international culture of the Soviet people. To a certain degree, they enrich the Russian language—with their bright realistic depiction of the peculiarities in the national character and psychology. The Russian language plays an ever greater role of bridging all the languages, helping towards mutual enrichment of the national cultures.

## FORECASTING EARTHQUAKES?

In Dushanbe, the capital of the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan, they have built the computer centre for the USSR's first automated earthquake forecasting system. The event is the subject of an article in TRUD written by S. Nigmatuliyev, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Tajik SSR and chair-

man of the regional council for earthquake forecasting. In the near future, he writes, the region of Central Asia and Kazakhstan will be covered with a network of observatories and meteoric posts and stations, as well as observatories. The network will cover all the quake-prone areas.

They will be more sophisticated stations by comparison with the ones that exist now. They will perform not only seismic, but also geophysical and geochemical observations. Unlike the existing stations they will provide not periodic but continuous information. The Dushanbe-Vokhkh testing ground is already operative—the first one in a series of new facilities.

While short-warning forecasts remain a matter for the future, the long-warning ones are a reality now. We can forecast, for example, that a strong earthquake will take place in a particular area within the coming ten to fifteen years. The 1978 Alai, the 1979 northern Tajikistan and the 1981 South Pamirs earthquakes and a number of others were forecast beforehand. Such forecasts are of great practical significance. Knowing that an earthquake is due upon the type of buildings and the location of enterprises. Without the long-warning forecast we would not be able to determine exactly the dimensions of the world's highest Nurek hydropower station and to design the yet higher Rogun hydro.

According to rough estimates the economic effect of the long-warning forecasting equals more than 300 million roubles per year. By the way, we have managed to forecast earthquakes merely 2 or 3 days before they began.

## BIRD SANCTUARIES NEAR MOSCOW

An unusual survey carried out by the Moscow Regional Society for the Protection of Nature is reported by MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper. It was part of an operation "Birds" which lasted three years and involved ornithologists and many ordinary Muscovites each of whom filled in a questionnaire. This information was then verified by biologists. As a result, 30 new places, previously un-

known to biologists, were discovered with nestings of rare species of birds.

This gave rise to a question about how to protect them.

On the basis of the results obtained in the survey, specialists have made recommendations about places where on the territory of Moscow region it is necessary to establish bird sanctuaries and which parts of the region are to be taken under protection. Several sanctuaries at this nature have already been taken under protection.

On the whole, a general scheme has been devised to protect nature in the region, with the key estimated to last until 1990. Nearly 200 places have been named which need protection. This decision has been based on the discovery of the nestings of birds which have been entered into the Red Data Book. At present, 40 forest tracts have been granted the status of sanctuaries.

## REACH THE MIND VIA THE FEELINGS

Film director Yuri Rozman ponders in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper on the aspect of his art. Viewers go to see the films looking forward to some exciting experience—to live high for an hour or two—be hilarious, dejected or maybe even suffer, to have a nostalgic sigh—but not to remain indifferent, the director emphasizes.

Sometimes they call this "telling your heart down but believe me, the human soul is not just resting up—it is talking all the time.

For me any picture is of interest when I forget about the screen bounds, Rozman continues. The events projected on the screen become important to the viewer as if they occurred in your own life, though they are moving in. To approximate life the eye-mechanism everything you see through the eyepiece of the cinema screen you have to assimilate every live response to life itself is precisely the emotional charge transmitted to the viewer. After producing a definite emotional impression one could appeal to reason—to reach the mind through the heart or vice versa. I try to do just this in my pictures, Rozman points out.



## 'Moscow-Helsinki'

"Moscow-Helsinki" — this book omits essays, stories and verse written by Soviet and Finnish authors.

The publication was sponsored by the municipal council of Helsinki and the Finnish-USSR Friendship Society, on the one hand, and the Moscow City Soviet and the USSR Writers Union, on the other, says editor L. Karelin, secretary of the board of the Moscow writers organization.

Soviet and Finnish artists jointly illustrated the book. At present the "Moscow-Helsinki" manuscript is in the works at the Moskovsky Rukhovich Publishing, while the "Helsinki-Moscow" manuscript is at Tammi, the biggest Finnish publishing house. The books are to be issued late this year.

## Theatre in Tajikistan

The youth theatre in Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan in Soviet Central Asian republic, has moved to a new building. The company puts on plays about young people for young people. Included in its repertoire are works by modern Tajik playwrights, as well as classical plays and plays written by dramatists from other Soviet republics.

Tajikistan is a country of ancient culture. Parsi and Pahlavi are the traditional languages of ancient Tajikistan. And it was in these languages that Rudaki, Roudaki, Omar Khayyam and Nadir Khosravi, the classical writers of the Orient, wrote their immortal masterpieces. However, it was only in 1919, that the first modern-type theatre appeared in Tajikistan. Today this Soviet Central Asian republic has 12 professional theatres (drama, opera and ballet) and dozens of amateur companies. The theatres of Tajikistan stage works by national playwrights, as well as by Russian and foreign dramatists.

## TILL WE MEET AGAIN!

The Kirov Opera and Ballet company of Leningrad has ended their performances in Moscow.

This year's visit has been timed to coincide with the 200-year anniversary of the company and included the best operatic and ballet plays from the classic and modern repertoire. The tour lasted for nearly a month, and each day of the visit was marked by performances on the stages of several houses — the Bolshoi, the Palace of Congresses, the Central Concert Hall where ballets were played, and at the Great Hall of the Conservatoire where concerts were given by the Theatre's Symphony Orchestra conducted by the Kirov chief conductor Yuri Temirkanov.



A scene from the ballet "Sylvia" by Shostakovich. Dancing in the centre is G. Komleva. Photos by Georgi Solov'yov.

## Moldavian Opera and Ballet

The Moldavia Opera and Ballet Theatre has begun its performances in Moscow with Bolshoi's opera, "Norma", on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre.

There are several reasons why we have chosen this opera to show in Moscow. It is little known in this country, and the main part in it is performed by the singer, Mariya Bishu, a Bolshoi factor in that it enables the entire Moldavian company to show what it can do, says Anton Krasnolov, the Moldavia Minister of Culture.

The Moldavian company have also brought to Moscow a number of performances which in our view reflect their artistic quest. These include five operas and four ballets, both by Russian and foreign composers as well as by Soviet and Moldavian authors. The Moscow audience will see a new version of the heroic opera by the Moldavia composer David Gershtfeld "Sergei Lazo" dedicated to the memory of the glorious son of the Moldavia people, a legendary hero of the Civil War and Revolution.

The repertoire also includes Minkus' opera "La Boyadere", "Atony and Clopatra" by Lazarev, Verdi's "La forza del destino" and Prokofiev's "Betrothal in the Monastery".

It is nine years since the last visit by this young company to Moscow. In autumn 1982, they celebrated their 25th anniversary. Over these years, they have staged nearly one hundred musical performances, and visited more than 40 places in this country and abroad. A short while ago, they staged Aram Khachaturian's ballet "Spartacus" in Vietnam on the stage of the Hanoi Theatre. At the moment, they are preparing to stage Adam's ballet, "Giselle".

During their Moscow visit company is to give its performances on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre until June 30, and between July 3 and 11 its ballet group is to perform in the Kremlin



A scene from the opera "Norma". Norma—Mariya Bishu. Photo by Ilya Grahivsky.

Palace of Congresses. As part of the visit, author's performances are to be given by Yevgeny Doga with the participation of the masters of the arts from Moldavia. Larisa SHOLITSKAYA.

## USSR AND INDIA COOPERATE ON FILMS

"Garebin Lebedev" is the tentative name of a Soviet-Indian film which is to be shot by Lendim (Leningrad) Studios and the firm of Indira Bengel director and editor Dutt. The picture's hero Lebedev entered the history of world science as an outstanding biologist who opened in the 18th-19th centuries many philosophical and ethnographic aspects of Indian culture. According to 55-year-old Vitaly Malin, who will direct the film, the picture will focus on Lebedev's theatre work in Calcutta as well as on his first visit to India's first ever theatre of a European type. In the picture the authors are planning to show the moral and ethical roots of the traditional friendship of Indian and Russian peoples.

The film will be the tenth co-production of Soviet and Indian film makers, whose cooperation started in the late 50s. Future joint plans include work on the film "As Eastern Legend" (to be shot by Uzbek director Lutfi Patsiyev), a full-length documentary about Jawaharlal Nehru, and a feature film about Russian artist N. Roerich, whose life and work are connected with India. Talks are under way on another screen version of the "Thief of Baghdad". Such cooperation is sponsored by the All-Union Sovinform Association in Moscow. Over the past three years alone over 30 joint productions were completed. Apart from India, the USSR cooperates with such big film powers as France, Italy, the USA, Mexico, the GDR, and Poland.

gives awards at the international festivals in Britain, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, and they performed with success in Poland. For the present tour they have prepared an exhibition about their company's artistic road.

## Ivan Fyodorov jubilee celebrations

Jubilee celebration plans to mark the 400th anniversary since the death of Ivan Fyodorov, the founder of book printing in Russia and the Ukraine, have been confirmed in Moscow. The central event of the occasion will be a ceremonial meeting to be held in December

in Moscow dedicated to the historical contribution which the great educationalist made in Slavonic and world culture. A special exhibition on Ivan Fyodorov's life and work will be presented at the International Book Fair in Moscow this September.

## WHAT'S ON!

June 18-20

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 19 (mat)—Classical and modern dance. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 18 (mat)—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera); 19 (eve)—Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera); 20 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera). 20 (eve)—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre: 18 — Doga, "Luchaneri" (ballet); 21—Verdi, "The Force of Destiny" (opera); 20 — The Days of Culture of the Georgian SSR.

Stankovskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 16—Glazkov, "The Elder Son" (opera); 18 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 19 (eve)—Khrennikov, "The Duenna" (opera); 20 — Tsimbaev, "Rivarez" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 18 — Kalman, "Swing Visitors" (mat)—Puchkin, "Wedding with the Count"

19 (eve)—Streis, "The Pied Piper" (mat)—Ziv, "Maidens' Arises".

## FILMS

One Eternal Life (Goiky Film Studios, USSR). About the life of village people, their work in the collective farm. Cinema "Zenit" (40/42 Taganskaya St., Metro Taganskaya). A Swedish reported story (Hungary-Sweden).

A detective story about the murder of a drug dealer. Cinema "Progress" (17 Lomonosovskiy Prospekt, Metro Universitet).

## EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists' Club (10/14 Krymskaya, Embankment). Exhibition of about 200 works by Moscow artist Viktor Solov'yev featuring landscapes of Russia and tropical countries as well as seascapes and modern scenes. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Trolleybus 3 and 10.

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION EXPANDED

The 6th meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish Commission on Economic Cooperation worked out measures based on expanding bilateral trade and economic cooperation. An agreement was reached to expand contacts in mining, ferrous metallurgy, power generating and other areas. This country, for instance, expressed readiness to take part in the development of the deposits of iron ore and coal in Turkey.

The meeting noted that the USSR has completed most of the deliveries for the second phase of the Iskenderun Steel Mill, which will make it possible to expand its capacity from one to two million tonnes a year. This autumn, Soviet and Turkish specialists are to hold talks for further expansion of this enterprise for

the production of four million tonnes of steel a year.

The delegations from the two countries have stressed that power generating is becoming a major area for the construction in Turkey of thermoelectric power stations. Omani, in the near future, representatives from the two countries are to discuss the feasibility of installation of another 200,000 kW power block at this station and the possibilities for the construction of another thermoelectric power station.

A spokesman for the Turkish delegation has noted the importance of deliveries of Soviet electricity to meet the needs in power of many Turkish industries. This country has expressed readiness to increase in 1985 its exports of electricity by as much again.

## Nina Ricci in Moscow

The French Nina Ricci firm, recently arranged a symposium for Soviet specialists at the Moscow office of the French-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. A third such gathering arranged by the firm in the Soviet capital in the two years since the USSR received the 5th contingent of French perfume, toilet water, etc., the products have made a great deal of headway on the Soviet market.

We are very grateful that Soviet people now use our products which are popular in many countries, firm spokesmen Sophie Le Norcy told our correspondent. We now sell to the USSR, L'Air du Temps perfume which is sought after all over the world.

I am sure, she continued, that such get-togethers help promote contacts between us.

The firm, which represents a fashion house and the perfume industry, is selling its items in 150 countries. On its selling list are seven varieties of perfumes, among them Capricci, Forouche, etc.

Among its new products is Eau de fleur as well as Fleur de fleur developed last year.

on cooperation in long-term development of the united electric energy systems of the CMEA countries over the period until 1990 and outlined the plan for the future.

© The USSR Foreign Trade Minister N. Petelinov recently met his Finnish counterpart Jarmo Lehto to discuss prospects for further bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

At its meeting in the Yugoslav town of Budva, the Standing CMEA Commission on Cooperation in Electrical Engineering examined the Commission's report on the results of cooperation in the united power grids of the CMEA member-countries, and heard information on the implementation of the agreement.

USSR Artists Union Exhibition (25 Gorky St.). An exhibition of over 80 drawings by Russian artist Anastasiya Pavlovna. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday at 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya and Gorkovskaya. Trolleybuses 1, 12, 24.

ROWING. Rowing Canal at Krylatskoye (Metro Molodizhskaya). 18 and 19. At 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (both days).

FIELD HOCKEY. Dynamo Stadium. 18 — International friendly meeting. USSR vs FRG. 1 p.m. Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 18 — USSR championship. SKIF (Moscow) vs Spartak (Moscow Region). 6 p.m.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 19 — Racing and trotting. 4 p.m.

WEATHER. June 18-20. In Moscow, city and region, there will be occasional showers at the beginning of the period. Rain from the Black Sea will approach the city later on. Night temperatures of 17° to 20° and of 24°, 26° in the daytime (16°, 22° when raining).

Winter is at its height in the Antarctic. There is a winter weather with -20°C at the Vostok station in the centre of the continent while strong winds and blizzards, with -30°C are registered at the coast.

Women from Hungary, Cuba and Peru are also taking part in the volleyball tournament.

ATHLETICS. Large Sports Area (Luzhnik). 18-20. On 18 and 19, 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.; on 20, 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

PERCING. Druzhba Sports Area (Luzhnik). 18, 9 a.m.

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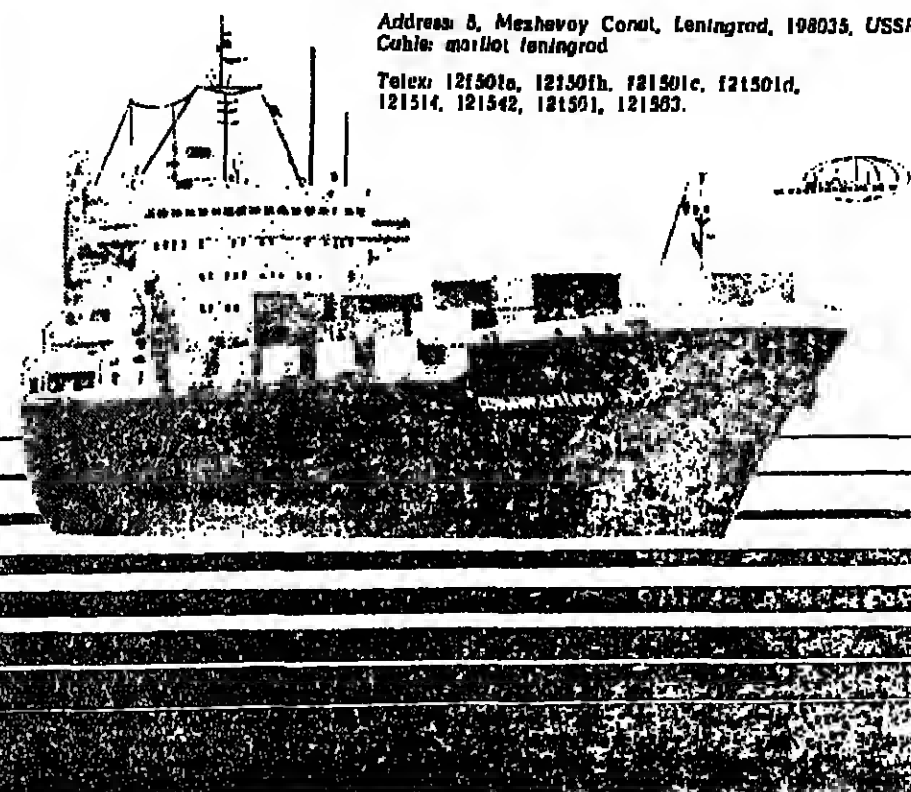
Telex: 411168, 411170, 411171, 411172, 411217, 411219, 411341, 411342, 411346, 411367, 411422, 411423.

BALTIC SHIPPING COMPANY

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## FROM SWORDS AND SAUCEPANS TO SOPHISTICATED TECHNOLOGIES

This is the range of products which the firm of Achenbach Buchholtz GmbH has made in its five hundred years in business. It began as a craftsmen's cooperative producing kitchen utensils and weapons, which were at that time also regarded as something essential for any household. Today, this West German firm specializes in developing and producing equipment for smelting non-ferrous metals.

We saw for ourselves that the symposiums held in the USSR are very fruitful, Huber director Esko Kaukoen told our correspondent. It helps us broaden our contacts with Soviet friends.

Huber company is attending practically all joint projects, specifically those in Krasnodar and Sverdlovsk. At Krasnodar we supply and assemble technical sanitation equipment.

We are very interested in Soviet imports of latex, piping, sheet steel, etc. Finland now uses this biggest Soviet drilling

This story was told to an MFI correspondent by Axel E. Barzen, staff member of Achenbach Buchholtz GmbH, which was at the time also for symposium which was held for Soviet specialists in Moscow with the assistance of V/O Sovinform.

The subjects discussed during the symposium included "new developments in automated installations for the cold rolling of aluminum foil, purification of air at rolling mills, regeneration of rolling oils, and rolling of some metal coils of copper and copper alloys."

Achenbach Buchholtz, which is the country is represented by the firm of Otto Wolff, first appeared on the Soviet market in the early 60s, stressed Axel E. Barzen. Since that time, good bilateral contacts have been kept up.

I think that we shall see a wide range of mutually useful cooperation, stressed Axel E. Barzen. Our meetings will undoubtedly promote further expansion of mutually beneficial contacts.

One of them is the modern RT40 unit, which helps two workers in roll or sheet metal with 7X10 mm frames. The resolution allows to enlarge images 40 times in other words, using it you could see

## Huber in Soviet market

The Huber company recently mounted a symposium for Soviet specialists on pipeline design at the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

There are also joint projects, specifically in the energy saving field. The thing is that Finland exports all her energy fuels, which is why this matter is very important for us, he stressed. Now we have joined the USSR in the construction of a settlement outside Leningrad where we are supplying energy consumption control equipment.

We also cooperate on shipments to third countries. Two years ago, for instance, we contracted with V/O Technopromexport for the construction of three power stations in other countries.

I think there are still greater prospects for our cooperation with the Soviet partner, he emphasized.

## Merkuria in Moscow

Recently Moscow was the venue for the Czechoslovak Micrography '83, specialized show-symposium mounted by the Czechoslovak foreign trade Merkure association at the Czechoslovak trade mission.

All the items on show are the latest developments of the Czechoslovak instrument-makers, among them various models of photographic stills, microfilm technology and impulse digital watches. This is our first such show in the Soviet Union, stressed Jan Pátek, head of the Merkure office in the USSR.

Are there any new items at present?

One of them is the modern RT40 unit, which helps two workers in roll or sheet metal with 7X10 mm frames. The resolution allows to enlarge images 40 times in other words, using it you could see

There are lots of them, but I would like to single out the Olympus-S-Motor-A photo enlarger, which is up to the final world standards. It prints wonderful photos from 6X6 cm and even smaller negatives.

Alexander KASHTANOV